



Paper No. 10

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DEC 09 2002

In re Application of  
Tremblay & Tremblay  
Application No. 09/702,957  
Filed: October 31, 2000  
Attorney Docket No. 00007-001  
For: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR  
ASSISTING MECHANICS WITH THE  
REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF BRAKE  
DRUMS

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**OFFICE OF PETITIONS**  
On PETITION

This is a decision on the petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a), filed October 25, 2002, to revive the above-identified application.

The petition is **dismissed**.

Any further petition to revive the above-identified application must be submitted within TWO (2) MONTHS from the mail date of this decision. Extensions of time under 37 CFR 1.136(a) are permitted. The reconsideration request should include a cover letter entitled "Petition under 37 CFR 1.137." This is **not** final agency action within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. § 704.

The above-identified application became abandoned for failure to timely submit a reply to the restriction requirement, mailed September 6, 2001, which set a one month period for reply. Accordingly, the above-identified application became abandoned on October 7, 2001. A Notice of Abandonment was mailed on May 6, 2002.

Petitioners assert that a reply was timely filed. Petitioners' reply to the September 6, 2001 restriction requirement, allegedly mailed on or about October 5, 2001 was never received in the Office.

A grantable petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a) must be accompanied by: (1) the required reply, unless previously filed; (2) the petition fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(l); (3) a showing to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(a) was unavoidable; and (4) any terminal disclaimer (and fee as set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(d)) required pursuant to 37 CFR 1.137(c). The instant petition lacks item (3).

Regarding (3) above, petitioners have not shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the entire delay from the due date of the reply to the filing of a grantable petition was unavoidable.

The Commissioner may revive an abandoned application if the delay in responding to the relevant outstanding Office requirement is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been "unavoidable". 35 USC § 133. Decisions on reviving abandoned applications have adopted the reasonably prudent person standard in determining if the delay was unavoidable:

The word unavoidable ... is applicable to ordinary human affairs, and requires no more or greater care or diligence than is generally used and observed by prudent and careful men in relation to their most important business. It permits them in the exercise of this care to rely upon the ordinary and trustworthy agencies of mail and telegraph, worthy and reliable employees, and such other means and instrumentalities as are usually employed in such important business. If unexpectedly, or through the unforeseen fault or imperfection of these agencies and instrumentalities, there occurs a failure, it may properly be said to be unavoidable, all other conditions of promptness in its rectification being present.

Ex parte Pratt, 1887 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 31, 32-33 (Comm'r Pat. 1887)(the term "unavoidable" "is applicable to ordinary human affairs, and requires no more or greater care or diligence than is generally used and observed by prudent and careful men in relation to their most important business"); In re Mattullath, 38 App. D.C. 497, 514-15 (D.C. Cir. 1912); Ex parte Henrich, 1913 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 139, 141 (Comm'r Pat. 1913). In addition, decisions on revival are made on a "case-by-case basis, taking all the facts and circumstances into account." Smith v. Mossinghoff, 671 F.2d 533, 538, 213 USPQ 977, 982 (D.C. Cir. 1982). Finally, a petition to revive an application as unavoidably abandoned cannot be granted where a petitioner has failed to meet his or her burden of establishing the cause of the unavoidable delay. Haines v. Quigg, 673 F. Supp. 314, 5 USPQ2d 1130 (N.D. Ind. 1987).

The showing of record is inadequate to establish unavoidable delay within the meaning of 37 CFR 1.137(a). Specifically, an application is "unavoidably" abandoned only where petitioner, or counsel for petitioner, takes all action necessary for a proper response to the outstanding Office action, but through the intervention of unforeseen circumstances, such as failure of mail, telegraph, telefacsimile, or the negligence of otherwise reliable employees, the response is not timely received in the Office. Ex parte Pratt, 1887 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 31 (Comm'r Pat. 1887).

As stated above, the Office never received the October 5, 2001 mailing. The Office has no record of receiving a reply until October 25, 2002, when petitioners filed the instant petition.

There are only three ways to force the Office to recognize a date other than the date of receipt of the correspondence at issue: (1) Petitioners must supply their copy of the date-stamped itemized postcard receipt. The date-stamped return postcard would constitute *prima facie* evidence that

the reply was filed in the Office on the date affixed thereto. MPEP 503 OR (2) Petitioners must provide a copy of the original document with an affixed certificate of mailing listing the desired date as the date of deposit (See 37 CFR 1.8) OR (3) Petitioners must provide a copy of an Express Mail label showing a "date-in" of the desired date and a copy of the document that contains a reference to the Express Mail receipt number (37 CFR 1.10).

Petitioners have not provided the Office with any of the above listed officially recognized evidence. Therefore, petitioners have not proved the reply was timely filed and petitioners have not proved the delay was unavoidable.

#### **ALTERNATE VENUE**

Petitioners may wish to consider filing a petition stating that the delay was unintentional. Public Law 97-247, § 3, 96 Stat. 317 (1982), which revised patent and trademark fees, amended 35 U.S.C. § 41(a)(7) to provide for the revival of an "unintentionally" abandoned application without a showing that the delay in prosecution or in late payment of an issue fee was "unavoidable." This amendment to 35 U.S.C. § 41(a)(7) has been implemented in 37 CFR 1.137(b). An "unintentional" petition under 37 CFR 1.137(b) must be accompanied by the required \$640.00 petition fee.

The filing of a petition under 37 CFR 1.137(b) cannot be intentionally delayed and therefore must be filed promptly. A person seeking revival due to unintentional delay can not make a statement that the delay was unintentional unless the entire delay, including the delay from the date it was discovered that the application was abandoned until the filing of the petition to revive under 37 CFR 1.137(b), was unintentional. A statement that the delay was unintentional is not appropriate if petitioners intentionally delayed the filing of a petition for revival under 37 CFR 1.137(b). For petitioners' convenience, a blank PTO/SB/64 -- Petition for Revival of an Application for Patent Abandoned Unintentionally under 37 CFR 1.137(b).

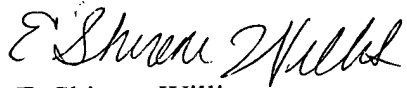
Further correspondence with respect to this matter should be addressed as follows:

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Telephone inquiries concerning this decision should be directed to the undersigned at (703) 308-6712.



E. Shirene Willis  
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for Patent Examination Policy

enclosures: blank PTO/SB/64 -- Petition for Revival of an Application Abandoned  
Unintentionally under 37 CFR 1.137(b)

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